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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1809. No. 1193.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Are just opening a large and elegant assortment of

Summer Goods,

of the latest importations and newest patterns, which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

They have also received a complete assortment of *HARDWARE*, *QUEENSWARE* and *GROCERIES*, amongst which are White-lead, Whiting, and Spirits Turpentine.

They have on hand Pig Lead, Kentucky Cordage, and Tobacco of an excellent quality.

Also, Country Gin and Cider Royal.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1809.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoemakers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the effects of *Samuel Deal, deceased*; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts within two months from this date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for recovery; and those to whom the deceased is indebted, to present their accounts properly authenticated, for adjustment.

WILLIAM DEAL, Jr.
Administrator.

Pittsburgh July 19, 1809.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At the Sign of the Handsaw,

In Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he is now opening, in addition to his former Stock, a fresh assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

which, having purchased for Cash, he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1809.

N. B. He offers several Building Lots on Lease forever, on reasonable terms, in a healthy and pleasant part of the Borough—also, one or two tenements to Let to the first of April next. Enquire as above.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, residing in Wood street between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a good assortment of Fur and Wool HATS, which he offers for sale upon reasonable terms for cash or approved country produce. He also has been in the habit of manufacturing BOW-STRINGS, and finding by those who have purchased them that they are superior to any imported, he now intends commencing that business more largely, and hopes from his attention and the quality to be able to command a share of the patronage of those merchants and others in the habit of purchasing largely, as they may have them as low and of a better quality than any imported.

A generous price will be given for well cleaned Sheep small guts, and for Furs and Squirrel Shins.

WM. CHURCH.

July 27, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Pebbles, deceased, of Versailles township, and county of Allegheny, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate are desired to render them, properly attested, for settlement.

MARY PEBBLES, administrx.
ROBERT PEBBLES,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR, } adminstrs

July 26, 1809.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough, of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 14th day of August next, the following described property, viz:—

Four Hundred Acres of Land, more or less, situate in Little Beaver township, Beaver County, adjoining lands of Samuel Sprott, and others, on which there is about 60 or 70 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Baird at the suit of William Fullerton.

To be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, July 30, 1809.

Borough Ordinance.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That a fine of Five Dollars be imposed on any person who shall take any of the Ladders or Fire Hooks out of the Market-house, except in case of fire, which fine shall be recovered as other fines, and paid into the Borough Treasury.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 6th day of July, 1809.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

LANDS.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following Lands, in New-Connecticut, in Townships, or in any less quantity, viz.

Township No. 9, in the 1st Range, containing				16533 acres
	5,	4th	do.	15436
	9,	4th	do.	13979
	2,	14th	do.	15738
Acres 6121	7,	9th	and subdivision	No. 3
5549	10,	8th	do.	4
693	11,	8th	do.	3
395	11,	7th	in small lots	
1110	5,	11th	do.	do.
154	6,	11th	one lot	No. 73
473	7,	11th	in small lots	
259	12,	5th	out lot	No. 3
673	8,	11th	being tract	No. 1
870	10,	9th	do.	3
709	in Bass Island			
43	Rock Island			
10560	4,	17th		
2374	8,	19th		
1138	3,	6th		

The soil of the above lands is good, their situation is healthy, the title indisputable, clear from mortgage; the payments will be made agreeable. Farms in Connecticut will be received in exchange for them; settlers are on the greatest part of the towns and tracts. Sales will be made by the subscriber, in Colchester, in Connecticut, or by ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, in Warren or Painsville, in said New-Connecticut.

HENRY CHAMPION.

June 25th, 1809.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, John M'Dowell and George Wallace, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 14th day of July 1809, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday in August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 17th July, 1809.

BOSTON, *July* 21.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

BY THE JUNE PACKET, AT HALIFAX.

By the arrival last night of the schooner Eagle, in 4 days from Halifax, we have received a portion of the interesting intelligence brought to that place by the June Packet from England. London dates to June 10. Our columns will be found with replete extracts.

On the 21st and 22d of May the Austrians obtained a great victory over the French about 12 or 14 miles to the eastward of (beyond) Vienna. The latter had retreated to an island near the N. side of the Danube, about 8 1-2 miles in circumference, connected with the S. side of the Danube by a small island, and bridges. The battle was on the N. side of the Danube.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

"*Halifax, July* 13.

"The Windsor-Castle, packet has just arrived, in 28 days from Falmouth. Our London papers by her are to the 10th June.

"Gen. Kollowrath, with an Austrian division, is stated to have passed the Danube, near Lintz, and to have taken 5000 prisoners.

"The duke of Sudermania has been honored with the crown of Sweden—his title Charles XIII.

"The island of Anhalt, in the Baltic, has surrendered to the British.

"We are sending a powerful naval force to the Baltic.

"The Bellona and Defiance prevented the French ships from the Saints getting into Brest—but night favored their escape to Cherbourg."

"*Halifax, July* 14.

"MR. ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

"Our paper of this day, provided neither of the cutters from England, or the Phoenix with *Mr.* Jackson, is arrived, will be interesting to you. Since publishing it, I have seen a copy of *Mr.* Canning's official instructions to *Mr.* Erskine—I had previously supposed him to have labored under an extraordinary mistake, but on examining that document. I think otherwise, *Mr.* Erskine having stated to *Mr.* Canning that *Mr.* Madison, *Mr* Gallatin, and *Mr.* Smith (last autumn) had expressed a desire to come to an amicable accommodation with G. Britain—That gentleman, (*Mr.* C.) on the 23d of Jan. last, tells him that if it be really the case, that the members of the American government have that disposition, his majesty's ministers will be ready to withdraw the exceptionable orders in council, so far as respects America—on the condition that—

1st. America shall withdraw her interdictions, embargoes, *&c. &c.* so far as they relate to the ships of war and trade of Great-Britain—leaving them in force as to France and the powers who adopt her decrees.

2d. That America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretentions of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3d. Great-Britain for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers acting under her decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of those powers. Without which security for the observance of the embargo, [Interdiction,] the raising it nominally with respect to Great-Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions (the 1st and 2d suggested by persons [*now*] in the American government,) His majesty would consent to withdraw the orders of January and November, 1807, so far as respected America—And, for this purpose, *Mr.* Erskine was authorized to *communicate this dispatch, in extenso, to the American Secretary of State.*

And, on the receipt of an official note, engaging to adopt the three conditions aforesaid, his majesty would be ready to repeal the orders in council, either *previous* or *subsequent* to the conclusion of a *treaty* for that purpose—for which a person would be immediately appointed to negociate.

This I think is nearly the substance of the note (Instructions.)"

TENTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

EBENSDORFF, *May* 23.

After describing the form of the Danube at Ebensdorff, the bulletin states, that on the night of the 20th, the Emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Bertheir, Massena, and Lasnes—they took a position on the 21st, on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Essling, and the left at Grossaspern. Both these villages were taken. At four in the afternoon, on the 21st, the enemy shewed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the river—Vain attempt.

The duke of Rivoli was first attacked at Grossaspern, by Bellegarde—He manoeuvred with Moliter's and Lagand's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive—The duke of Montebello defended Essling—The duke of Istria covered the flank with cavalry. The action was severe. The enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men being the remains of their armies.

General D Espagne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket ball at the head of his troops, and General Fouliers was also killed. General Nansouty arrived in the evening on the field of battle, and distinguished himself highly. At eight in the evening the battle ended, and we remained masters of the field. During the night Oudinot's corps, Hillaire's division, and two brigades of cavalry, crossed from the right bank to the left.—On the 21st, at four P. M. the duke Rivoli was engaged with the enemy, who made several successive attacks on the village; but Rivoli at last completely defeated them. The enemy occupied a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre. The duke of Montebello headed their charge. Oudinot was on the left, St. Hillaire in the centre, and Boudet on the right. The centre of the enemy could not withstand us; in a moment all was overthrown.

The duke of Istria made several fine charges It seemed all over with the Austrian army when at 7 in the morning an aid decamp of the emperor came to inform him that the rising of the *Danube* had drifted a great number of trees and booms, which in consequence of the events at Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the bridges which communicated from the right bank with the little island and with the island In-der Lobau

All the reserve corps which were advancing were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerstadt's corps In consequence of this shocking accident the emperor resolved to stop the troops from advancing He ordered the duke of Montebello to stop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Essling. The cannon, infantry and cartridges which belonged to our parks, could not be brought over. The enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learnt our bridges had been broken down. The slackening of our fire, and the concentrating of our army, left him no doubt respecting the unforeseen accident that had happened. All his cannon and artillery equipage were again brought in line, and from 9 A M till 7 P M he made the greatest efforts supported by 200 cannon to overthrow the French army—but all his efforts turned only to his discomfiture.—Three times he attacked the villages, and three times he filled them with his dead. The enemy resumed the position which they had left before the attack began, and we remained master of the field of battle. Their loss has been great. Prisoners who have been taken say, that they lost 23 generals and 60 superior officers. Marshal Webber and 1500 prisoners are in our hands Our loss has also been very considerable—1100 killed, and 3000 wounded The duke of Montebello (Lasnes) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh, on the 22d, in the evening—Gen Hillaire is also wounded Gen *D*roseel was killed. The waters of the *Danube* did not permit the bridges to be rebuilt during the night, and the emperor ordered the army to pass the little arm from the left bank and to take position on the island of In-der Lobau—We are laboring to replace the bridges and nothing will be undertaken till they are replaced.

[In addition to these particulars, a great part of the Bulletin consists of a sentimental description of the interview between Lasnes and Bonaparte, at a time when the marshal's wound was thought to be mortal; in which, of course, the duke of Montebello is interested. All possible heroism, and evinced the greatest readiness to die for his emperor; and that the emperor was melted into tears.

The bulletin has, however, other passages from which some interferences may be drawn, as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French. Bonaparte it is said, boasts that the retreat was well conducted, though 200 pieces of cannon were playing upon them, which they could not answer, during which forty thousand rounds of shot were fired amongst them. Bonaparte, promises to repair his loss, and declares his intention to renew the attack till his force is concentrated, and better prepared.—he allows the Austrian army to have been well furnished and equipped on the occasion]

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

This bulletin is dated Ebersdorff, 24th *May*, and relates entirely to the operations in the Tyrol.—The duke of *Dantzic* is stated to have entered Inspruck on the 19th.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH

Published by order of his imperial highness the archduke Charles.

In pursuance of the command of his imperial highness the generalissimo the following preliminary report of the brilliant victory obtained the 21st and 22d of *May*, is issued on the 23d, from the head quarters at Breitenlee:—

On the 19th and 20th, the emperor Napoleon passed the greater arm of the *Danube*, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the island Lobau whence the second passage over the less arm and his further offensive dispositions, were necessary to be directed His imperial highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprize.

This determination excited throughout the whole army the highest enthusiasm! Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their sovereign, every man became a hero, and the smoking ruins—the scenes of desolation which marked the track of the enemy in his progress thro' Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated, of—"Live our good emperor," and with victory in their hearts, our columns at noon on the 21st, proceeded onward to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy; and soon after three o'clock the battle commenced. The emperor Napoleon in person directed the movement of his troops, and endeavored to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body of horse he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and by 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested upon Aspern and Essingen, places to the strengthening of which, the resources of nature and of art had, as far as was possible, contributed. He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry shewed their backs, while our cuirasseurs unhorsed his armor-equipt cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into his flanks It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description The battles with the infantry became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on the opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction. Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Esslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At eleven at night the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear. Night had put an end to the carnage.

Meanwhile fire-boats, which were floated down the Danube destroyed the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river The enemy however, conveyed over during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna and on the Upper Danube, made every possible effort for the reconstructions of his great bridge, and attacked us at four in the morning with a furious cannonade from the whole of his artillery, immediately after which the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening every attack was repelled

The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops and, the most complete victory crowned the efforts of an army, which, in the French proclamations, was declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries. The loss of the enemy has been immense; the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6000 wounded, and removed them to our hospitals. When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Aspern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

At the departure of the courier, the emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large island of Lobau. Our army is still engaged in close pursuit. The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as they are collected. Among the prisoners are the French gen Dupenel, gen. of division, and Foulet Rover, first chamberlain to the empress; also the Wirtemburg general (Roder) who was made prisoner at Nusdorf, by the second battalion of the Vienna landwher.

May 25—The day before yesterday the head-quarters of the arch-duke Charles were at Breitenlee, in Marchfield The strength of the enemy's army is estimated in the arch duke's report at 60,000 men, besides cavalry The arch duke, on his part, collected all his disposable troops previous to the battle. The regiments of Spleny and Kerpen particularly distinguished themselves. The prince Lichtenstein commanded the reserve cavalry.

From the Hamburg Correspondent of the 2d. inst.

MORAVIA, *May* 24

The report of a most severe battle, which lasted two days, is confirmed by further accounts. It was fought on the 21st and 22d near Entzerdorf, between the villages of Aspern and Esslingen, the latter of which belongs to the family of count Repaki, and is situated about a league and a half to the south east of Vienna

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1809.

Married, on Tuesday evening the 1st inst. Mr. JAMES ADAMS, merchant, of this town, to Miss NANCY BAYARD, daughter of Col. Stephen Bayard, of Elizabeth Town.

From the New-York Gazette, July 28.

The heads of departments, who had left the seat of government, have received circulars to repair immediately to Washington. The secretary of war yesterday morning returned to Washington. He arrived here the preceding evening.

By a number of late arrivals at the different seaports, a great variety of highly interesting foreign intelligence has been received. The bulletins from the French army of Germany, are received to No. 16, the contents of which are only interesting so far as they detail the movements of the French army, immediately under the command of Napoleon, since the battle of the 21st and 22d of May. The 16th bulletin is dated "Ebersdorf, June 4," twelve days after the battle. From this and the other bulletins issued subsequent to the 22d of May, it appears that Bonaparte is entrenching himself in the island of In-der-Louba, in the vicinity of Vienna: that every possible exertion was making to repair and improve the bridges across the *Danube*; for which purpose, as well as to assist in building and fitting up the batteaux to cruize on the river, he had drawn from Boulogne, a marine battalion, and a company of marine artificers: that no general battle had taken place between the main armies since the 22d *May*: that the archduke John had been compelled to retreat before the armies of Italy and *Dalmatia*, after meting some severe reverses, and had probably taken a direction towards Hungary through upper Austria, as the above armies had approached Vienna, and were forming a junction with the grand army, without succeeding in cutting him off: that the archduke Ferdinand had evacuated Warsaw, and was probably retreating from Poland, as it should seem to be a necessary step, to be immediately taken, since the declaration of Russia, and the possession by her troops, of the neighbouring country, through which he must pass to Hungary: that the archduke Charles was still at Breitenlah, where his head quarters were fixed, after the battle of the 22d *May*, a distance of not more than 4 or 5 miles from Ebersdorff, and in sight of Vienna.

In this situation the two great armies could not long remain. Another battle must take place, an account of which, may be looked for by the first arrival.

The 14th bulletin states, that the duke of Montebello, (Lasnes) died of the wounds, he received in the battle of the 21st May—that the emperor had ordered his body to be embalmed and carried to France to receive the honors due to his high rank and eminent services, and adds, thus has departed one of the most distinguished soldiers that France has had. In the numerous battles he had been in, he had received *thirteen* wounds. The emperor has shewn great sensibility on this loss, which will be felt by all Frenchmen.

The bulletins also state, that bread and wine was plenty, but that meat was growing scarce—that the mills around Vienna had been destroyed by the Austrian army.

Considerable conversation has occurred as to what the president has power to do, if the agreement with the British is not fulfilled by them. On turning to the acts of congress we find that a total non-intercourse and non importation law as to G. Britain and France still exists (except public vessels) and that its operation as to the former is only prevented by the president's proclamation, and its recognition to the last act. It is possible that such a construction may be given to the act as that the revocal of the proclamation may revive the non-intercourse and non-importation act in all its vigor; but not the embargo. The president, by statute, has power to exclude public ships He has no power to renew the recruiting of the army. The president will doubtless pursue a cool and dispassionate, but firm and honorable course. *Bos. Pal.*

NEW YORK, *July* 26.

The British Packet Windsor Castle, capt. Sutton, from Falmouth via Halifax, came into port yesterday.

By the Packet the Editors of the New-York Gazette, have received the London Traveller of the evening of the 12th June, from which they have copied the following articles.

LONDON, June 12.—The Moniteur contains a detail of the operations of the army of Italy, almost from the first reverses of the Austrians in that quarter to the capture of Trieste, and the junction of the army with that part of the French force in Germany commanded by gen. Lauriston. If we are to give implicit credit to this detail, the trophies gained by his son-in-law, Eugene Beauharnais, are not less brilliant than those of Bonaparte himself in his most successful campaigns. We are assured that the French army has in this extraordinary career of victory, taken 25,000 men, 60 pieces of cannon, and 10 standards. Of the accomplishment of the object in view, no doubt, we think, can be entertained; but when we are gravely assured that *six hundred* Austrians were taken by a *Lieutenant* and *twelve men*, we are surely justified in considering these official accounts very grossly exaggerated.

We have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 3d inst. The Supreme Junta of Government in Spain has directed a decree confiscating all the property of the Spanish Nobles and other persons who had adhered to the French interest; ordering also that these persons therein named, should be arrested and carried before the Tribunal of Public Welfare, to be tried and punished for high treason.

The papers contain a correspondence between marshal Beresford and the Portuguese Gen. Mathy, announcing some particular actions between the latter with the French who were shut up in Lugo, when Ney marched to the Austrians. The amount of the French force in Gallicia is between 6 and 7000 men In an action which took place in Ponte Neuvo, between Mina and Lugo, the French lost 3000 men in killed and wounded, besides 2000 Germans, who deserted, and came over to the Spanish army. Lugo has been recaptured, and 4000 prisoners taken.

According to the accounts transmitted the situation of marshal Ney is very precarious. There was every reason to suppose, from the aspect of affairs, that Gallacia would be speedily cleared of the enemy. A French column of 3000 infantry and 300 horse had been completely routed near Santiago; the remains had fled for Corunna, abandoning the former place, which the Spanish troops entered on the 23d, finding considerable magazines of arms and ammunition therein. The Marquis de la Romana was at Santiago. Vigo is occupied by his brother, with a force of 7000 men.

Latest from England.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Wednesday July 26.

It is reported that a British frigate has arrived at the Hook, with Mr. Jackson, the new appointed British minister to this country

A VIEW OF THE WHOLE GROUND.

Incredulity can go no farther; blind and intemperate railing must cease. Those always disposed to place in its worst light every thing that comes from Great-Britain, and some from whom better things might have been expected, but whose private disappointments seduced them for the moment to join in a charge against British perfidy; and they have joined in disbelieving that the abridgement of the instructions from the Halifax papers was correct.—There is now an end to the charge and to the disbelief. By the British Packet which arrived last evening we are put in possession of a copy of those instructions taken from a London newspaper. They follow.

Copy of a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Hon. D. M. Erskine, dated Foreign Office, 23d Jan 1809.

SIR,

If there really exists in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new administration of the United States, that disposition to come to a complete and cordial understanding with Great-Britain, of which you have received from them such positive assurances; in meeting that disposition, it would be useless and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the causes from which the differences between the two governments have arisen, or of the arguments already so often repeated in support of that system of retaliation to which his majesty has unwillingly had to have recourse.

That system his majesty must unquestionably continue to maintain, unless the object of it can be otherwise accomplished.

But after the profession on the part of so many of the leading ministers of the government of the United States, of a sincere desire to contribute to that object in a manner which should render the continuance of the system adopted by the British government unnecessary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity should be afforded to the American government to explain its meaning and give proof of its sincerity.

The extention of the interdiction of the American harbors to the ships of war of France as well as of Great-Britain, is, as stated in my former dispatch, an acceptible symptom of a system of impartiality towards both belligerents; the first that has been publickly manifested by the American goverment.

The like extention of the non-importation act to other belligerents is equally proper in this view. These measures remove those preliminary objections, which must otherwise have precluded any useful or amicable discussion.

In this state of things, it is possible for Great-Britain to entertain propositions, which while such manifest partiality was shewn to her enemies, were not consistent either with her dignity or her interest

From the report of your conversations with *Mr.* Madison, *Mr.* Gallatin, and *Mr.* Smith, it appears:—

1st. That the American government is prepared, in the event of his majesty's consenting to withdraw the orders in council of January and November 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part the interdiction of its harbors to ships of war, and all non-intercourse and non-importation acts, so far as respects Great-Britain, leaving them in force with respect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees.

2d. (What is of the utmost importance, as precluding a new source of misunderstanding, which might arise after the adjustment of other questions.) That America is willing to renounce, during the present war the pretension of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3d. Great-Britain, for the purpose of securing the operations of the embargo, and of the *bona fide* intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of these powers; without which security for the observance of the embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions his majesty would consent to withdraw the orders in council of January and November 1807, so far as respects America.

As the first and second of these conditions are the suggestions of the persons in authority in America to you, and as *Mr.* Pinckney has recently (but the first time) expressed to me his opinion, that there will be no indisposition on the part of his government to the enforcement by the naval power of Great-Britain of the regulations of America with respect to France, and the countries to which these regulations continue to apply, but that his government was itself aware, that without such enforcements, those regulations must be altogether nugatory; I flatter myself that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a distinct and official recognition of these conditions from the American government.

For this purpose you are at liberty to communicate this dispatch *in extenso* to the American secretary of state.

Upon receiving through you, on the part of the American government, a distinct and official recognization of the three mentioned conditions, his majesty will lose no time in sending to America, a formal and regular treaty.

As, however, it is possible that the delay which must intervene before the actual conclusion of a treaty, may appear to the American government to deprive this arrangement of part of its benefits, I am to authorize you, if the American government should be desirous of acting upon the agreement, before it is reduced to a regular form, (either by the immediate repeal of the embargo, and the other act in question, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day) to assure the American government of his majesty's readiness to meet such a disposition in the manner best calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt *here* of an official note, containing an engagement for the adoption by the American government of the three condi-

tions above specified, his majesty will be prepared, on the faith of such engagement, either immediate (if the repeal shall have been immediate in America) or a day specified by the American government of that repeal, reciprocally to recal the orders in council, without waiting for the conclusion of the treaty; and you are authorised, in the circumstances herein described, to make such reciprocal engagement on his majesty's behalf.

I am, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 29.

SURRENDER

OF THE CITY OF ST. DOMINGO.

By the British ship William Fenning, the editor of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser has received Port-au-Prince papers to the 1st July, from which is translated the following article:

"Extract of a letter from a native Haytian, at St. Domingo, to his friend in this place, (P. au-Prince) dated June 18:

"After the very long seige we have suffered, and having endured all the calamities attached thereto, reduced to the food of every species of animal that could be found, and the small portion of stale provisions we had on hand, we have at last been obliged to surrender to the British, who blockaded our port, and prevented our receiving supplies. The terms of capitulation are, that the French are to deliver up the town, and all its ammunition, guns, &c. and the English are to furnish vessels to transport the garrison to France."

By the British schooner James, arrived at New-York in 14 days from Port-au-Prince we learn that Christophe and Petiton's fleets have recently had a severe engagement, in which the latter gained a very signal victory;—and that their armies had met near the Cape, about the same time, and that Christophe had defeated Petion with very great slaughter.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

From the N. York Gazette, July 27.

The ship Hope, capt. Humphries, 35 days from Bordeaux, arrived here yesterday. The Hope sailed by special permission with passengers.

From the captain and passengers we learn, that Bonaparte had not, nor would not relax in his decrees against our commerce. It is the opinion of several passengers, that American vessels, that sailed after the embargo bound to Holland, would be sequestrated. The dispatch ship Syren, was ordered immedtately to sail for England. The Mentor was waiting the orders of General Armstrong, at Paris; who, it was reported, would embark in her for America. When the Hope was leaving the Cordovan the 20th of June, the following letter was received from Bordeaux, dated the 15th of that month.

"The commissary of ma ine at Rochefort, has just written to the maritime prefect at Bordeaux, not to grant any clearances to American vessels as they had just heard that the commercial intercourse between America and France, had been suspended by a law of the American congress on the 20th of May last."

Paris papers are received to the 9th of June, but they contain nothing later than before received.

The following article was published in a French paper, and was deemed to be official:—

ANVERS, June 2.—In the present state of things, it may be regarded as certain, that the imperial decree of the 16th September, will be executed with more rigor than ever; and that its influence will extend to the allies of France on the continent; for, if ever there was a moment when a blow could be struck to the commerce of England, to the productions of her fabrics and to that of her colonies, it is the present one. Almost all the coast of Europe belong to France, to her friends or allies. Trieste, as well as Sweden, are lost to England; and the Baltic sea will soon be surrounded by an army, who will protect it from the introduction of prohibited goods. No other system than that followed since a long time, can now be adopted without ruin to French commerce and French fabrics; and that facility of coming into our ports under the American flag, ought to be forbidden, These are truths of which all the commercial places of France are penetrated, particularly that of Paris.

[FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE, JULY 25.]

FROM BAYONNE.

Mr. Thorndike, from Bayonne, has given us the following as the tenor of reports and opinions at that place while he was there.—With respect to Spain, that country was far from being conquered; there had been an immense loss of men on the part of the French, supposed to be not less than 150,000. Of the vast numbers who had entered Spain, scarcely any ever returned, except in a miserable, disabled condition. The patriots under Cuesta, Romana, Reding, &c. maintained the war in various parts, with success. At Madrid there had been a popular tumult for several days, so that they were obliged to call king Joseph from Aranjuez to quiet it; but it was thought he would not be able to remain long in Madrid with safety.—The Saragossans were also greatly excited, and if a force did not arrive to overawe them would probably be soon in arms again. It was reported that a large reinforcement was on its way to Spain, but it had not yet appeared; and it was the prevailing opinion that if it did not arrive soon, the French would be obliged to abandon the country.

Mr. Thorndike was in Bayonne when many of the prisoners from Saragossa passed through there. They were carried on by forced marches, and were in a wretched, worn down condition: they had been most cruelly treated on the road, and 5 or 600 were said to have been actually shot because they could not support the march. Of this barbarous deed, Mr. T. has not the least doubt, for it was declared to him not only by Spanish but by French officers who were present; and it was the subject of common conversation, and of horror, in all circles.

He saw also the brave Palafox on his way to the interior as a prisoner. He was then considerably unwell. As an officer of rank he was allowed some indulgence, and lodged at the same house with Mr. T. He conversed freely, and lamented the cruelties to which his suffering companions had been subjected; but remarked, that they were not behind-hand of the French in their inveterate hatred. When Saragossa surrendered, marshal Lannes refused, with a compliment upon his bravery, to take his sword; but he has since been deprived of it.

Mr. T. saw there the emperor Napoleon, who did not then keep himself so impenetrably guarded, as he was said to do in the early periods of his usurpation. Curiosity frequently caused the people to croud round him; he was frequently in the harbor in a barge, in an exposed situation; and had any one been desperate enough to attempt his life, frequent opportunities were not wanting.

Mr. T. having spent about two years in France, had been in different provinces, has had opportunity to observe the misery produced by Bonaparte's ambitious measures, A constant state of warfare has drained off the men, so as to leave agriculture as well as commerce in a languishing state; and in travelling the country, he frequently observed six or eight women to one man engaged in the labors of the field, and was assured this was the cause of it. The system of conscription is horrible: the best families are broken in upon and many ruined by it. He has seen many thousands of these conscripts at Bayonne, where they were drilled a few weeks in marchings, &c. (without arms) and then sent, many of them broken-hearted into Spain, to be incorporated among the old troops. Not enured to military hardships, and most of them perhaps never having handled a musket—raw and inexperienced—destined to a warfare among the mountains of Spain, and against their hardy inhabitants—they entered that kingdom as certain victims to Bonaparte's ambition—never to revisit their country and friends—never again to enjoy the domestic comforts from which they have been torn away.

FRYEBURG, (Mass.) July 5.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE!

One night last week a young man by the name of ISAAC CHANDLER, residing in Fryeburg, got up in his sleep, went about half a mile to a neighbour's barn, procured a cord and a bundle of hay, and carried them into the woods at a considerable distance from the house. He then ascended a maple tree with the cord and hay. After reaching the height of twenty-eight feet, he placed the hay in a crotch of the tree, ascended about six feet higher, tied the cord to a limb and then fastened it round his ancles, after which he swang off head foremost, so that his head touched the top of the hay. In this horrid situation he awoke, and with his cries roused the nearest neighbours, who directed their course to the place from whence the noise proceeded. It was about break of day when they arrived. They there to their astonishment found the young man in the situation described, suspended by the heels thirty-four feet in the air! A number of attempts were made to climb the tree in order to extricate him, but it being large, without any limbs near the bottom, and the bark smooth, they proved ineffectual; and he, after becoming composed enough to relieve his situation, recovered his former posture on the limb from which he made his descent, loosened the cord, and came down, very much to the satisfaction of himself and friends. Since the above took place he has been confined to his house, in consequence of the lameness occasioned by the great exertions he must have made in accomplishing so curious a midnight enterprize. There are more than twenty who can attest to the foregoing relation as being strictly true.

[*Portland Gaz.*]

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated Dr. Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services received from him. It would be, however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which Dr. Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsenesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom. In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions on the face, where they arrise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses, and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and most leading characters, shew the great excellence of this medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and wherever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

Came to the farm of the subscriber in the Scotch Bottom, Pitt township, Allegheny county, in June last, a small brown MARE, 4 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, has a small star in her forehead, and a small bit off the left ear with white hairs growing round it, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CLARK.

August 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A large and convenient

FRAME HOUSE,

situate in Second, three doors from Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sign of the *SWAN*. There is good stabling and yard and it has long been a house of Public Entertainment.—It is unnecessary to detail the conveniences as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises. For *terms*, which will be very moderate, apply to *John M'Ilwain* on the premises, or the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh.

HENRY BOLLINGER.

June 20, 1809.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough, of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 17th day of August next, the following described property, viz:—

A certain tract or piece of land, No, 7, in Nicholson's District of Depreciation Land, in Muddy creek township, Butler county, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward White, at the suit of John Wilkins.

To be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, August 7, 1809.

FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S Book Store,

Mansfield's Maps

OF THE

State of Ohio.

ALSO,

Bradley's Maps

OF THE

United States.

Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Mother and Daughter, 2 vols.
Simple Tales, 2 vols.
Exile of Erin
Mentorial Tales
Bloomfield's Wild Flowers
Pope's Homer's Iliad, 2 vols.
Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols.
Snowden's History of America
Butler's Hudibrass
Parents Friend, 2 vols.
Anacharsis Travels, 4 vols.
Original Poems for infant minds
Pleasures and Pains of Memory.
Birds of Scotland, by Graham
Burke's Works, 4 vols.
Modern Geography, by B. Davis
Walker's Dictionary of the English language
Mother's Catechism
Assembly's Larger Catechism
Children's Catechism, by Muckarsie
Hill's Dialogues, 2 vols.
Canne's Bible in octavo.
Lock's Essays on the Human Understanding
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 4 vols. and 3 vols.
Clark on the Promises
Oriental Customs, 2 vols.
Humphreys Works
Law's Serious Call
Baxter's Miscellany
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.

Together with a pretty collection of Childrens Books.

July 23, 1809,

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT his Commission and Storage Warehouse, next door to Mr. R. Spencer's tavern, has for Sale

Castings by the Ton
Roll'd Iron by the do.
Rod do. do Fagget
Kentucky Tobacco by the Keg
Do. Segars do. Box
Do. Ropes do. Coil
Lead by the Pig
Salt by the Barrell.

Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave this place on or about the 20th instant. All persons having demands against him will present them for payment without delay, and he flatters himself those indebted will not detain him by neglecting to pay their respective notes and accounts before the time above specified.

Those persons having Books belonging to him are requested to return them.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, *August* 1, 1809.

N. B. On hand, a few *Muskrat Skins*, at the usual price for cash or approved indorsed notes.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm S More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, for coughs; the celebrated ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD, for the rheumatism; TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY.*
No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.
June 28.

FOR SALE,

A Tan-Yard and Stock,

IN THE TOWN OF WHELING.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Tan-Yard and Stock, consisting of upwards of twenty vats of leather in all the various stages of tanning, bark, a number of raw hides and skins, together with currying implements, &c. This property is situated on the bank of the Ohio River (which renders it vastly convenient for collecting hides, bark, and other materials) surrounded by a rich and populous country; the lot contains between four and five acres of land beautifully formed for improvement; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house, bark-house and mill, currying shop, stable, &c. and two never failing wells of water.

The United States Turnpike Road, as surveyed and laid out by the commissioners, Messrs. Willlams and Moore, first meets the Ohio river at this spot, hence the property certainly offers encouragement for improvement. The Town of Wheling is the great thorough-fare to the western states and territories, and in truth one of the most important points on the western waters. It is confidently believed no place can be found that promises greater encouragement to a person master of the business of tanning and currying. Any quantity of well manufactured leather of all kinds, would meet a ready market. A considerable capital may be advantageously employed, and in fact a fortune speedily acquired. Notwithstanding entirely unacquainted with the profession, (therefore compelled to submit the management to others) the subscriber has found it very profitable, and nothing induces him to relinquish the business but the necessity of attending to concerns abroad. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Application, by post or otherwise, will be duly attended to.

GEORGE MILLER.

Wheling, Ohio county,
(Va.) July 11, 1809.

Take Notice,

That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Northumberland county, for the benefit of the insolvent act, and they have appointed the third Monday in August next for a hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, at which place my creditors may attend if they think proper.

ALEXANDER STEELE.

July 1, 1809.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Green burgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28. 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.